Notes from Central New York.—*Equisetum littorale*, Kühlewein, discovered by Mr. Pringle on the shores of Lake Champlain, Vt., grows very abundantly at the foot of the high shady banks of the Oswego river, just this side of the Oswego Water Works Company's pump-house. The locality, being saturated continually from the Company's reservoir above, is entirely covered with the light green, branched stems of this long, tender *Equisetum*. I found good specimens in fruit as late as the middle of October. I have no doubt that the plant grows farther up the river, above Minetto, where the low shores are covered with *Hydrocotyle umbellata*, L., and where I found, between the island and the canal, a beautiful specimen of *Lythrum alatum*, Pursh.

Since the only locality for *Eleocharis quadrangulata*, R. Br., at the outlet of Oneida Lake, is exhausted, it will prove of interest to botanists in this State to learn of another station for it, this being six miles east of this city, at Paddy's Lake, near South Scriba P. O. On the eastern shores of this lake, where the water is shallow, this rare rush fills the water and forms a safeguard for *Bidens Beckii*, which grows in the deeper water behind it. Here I found a monstrous form of *Nymphæa tuberosa*, Paine. There were 3–4 perfect flowers, each with green sepals and white petals, upon one stem and within the usual flower, on different plants.

Potentilla recta, L., dropped from the later editions of Gray's Manual, is perfectly naturalized east of the city, along roadsides and in pastures, along with *Hieracium aurantiacum*, L. I have found specimens of both these plants even as far as four miles out in the country.

Coreopsis discoidea, T. & G., abounds on the borders of a pond on Lake Ontario, three miles north-east of the city, where are also found *Cakile Americana*, *Euphorbia polygonifolia*, *Lathyrus maritimus*, *L. palustris*, *Artemisia Canadensis* and *Sporobolus cryptandrus*.

Scirpus lacustris, L., var. *occidentalis*, Watson, grows on the sandy shore of Lake Ontario, west of Twelve-mile Bluff, on the border of a small pond.

To the many rare plants found in Lodi Swamp, Syracuse, N. Y., I may add: *Solidago linoides*, Solander, *S. neglecta*, Torr. and Gray, *S. Ohioensis*, Riddell, *Viola renifolia*, Gray, *Valeriana sylvatica*, Richards, *Tofieldia glutinosa*, Willd., *Arethusa bulbosa*, L.; and *Mitella nuda*, L. I think this is the most interesting small swamp, for botanists, in Central New York, but, alas! the new West Shore Railroad and the growth of the near city will soon destroy this little botanical paradise.

The much talked of "Cicero Swamp," some six or seven miles north-east of Syracuse, was visited by me in July last. This dismal forest, visited only by berry-pickers in the fall, and lumbermen in winter, does not pay for the trouble and danger that it requires to obtain access to it. Such plants as grow there (*Woodwardia Virginica*, orchids, *Dalibarda*, etc.) can be found easier in more accessible localities, and far from the numerous rattlesnakes of that green desert, from out of which even an expert guide succeeded in finding his way only by listening for the sound of a locomotive whistle on the

Central Railroad. Great Latin orator, what a disgrace to your immortal name!

Oswego, N. Y. J. H. WIBBE.

Notes on the Coniferæ of Washington Territory.—The following observations are limited to the eastern slope of the Cascade Mountains, between the parallels of 46° 30′ and 47° 30′ north latitude. It is difficult to give any fixed altitudes for the range of a species, as this is in a great measure regulated by the amount of moisture, these two factors of altitude and moisture combined determining the composition of the forests in the different localities. The damp winds from Puget Sound, after passing over the crest of the mountains, are gradually deprived of their moisture until, at a distance varying from thirty to forty miles from the summit, the soil becomes too dry to support a growth of timber. This line between the forest and sage-brush areas varies in altitude from 1,500 feet, along river valleys, to 3,000 feet. The lowest and perhaps the most extensive, at least the most valuable forests, consist of an open growth of yellow pine (*Pinus ponderosa*, Dougl.) and Douglas spruce or yellow fir (*Pseudotsuga Douglasii*, Carr.), the former extending to an altitude of 4,500 feet, and in dry situations even to 5,000 feet, while the latter ranges somewhat higher. The yellow pine is never found in the denser and damper forests towards the summit, even at as low an elevation as 3,000 feet. The whole timbered area can be well divided into the lower and dry or yellow pine forest, and the upper and damp or fir (*Abies*) forest. The term upper in this sense means proximity to the summit rather than altitude. Probably nine-tenths of the upper area are composed of fir—*Abies grandis*, Lindl., (white fir) first appearing, then becoming mixed with *Abies amabilis*, and finally the first species disappearing and the latter forming the bulk of the forest area at the summit. Another species of fir probably occurs here, *Abies concolor*, Lindl., or perhaps *A. subalpina*, Engelm., but its distribution was not well determined. A few trees of *Abies nobilis*, Lindl., (red fir) were seen near Natches Pass at an elevation of 6,000 feet. *Pinus contorta*, Dougl., var. *Murrayana*, (black pine, tamarac) grows throughout the upper yellow pine area. In this situation it often forms dense thickets, the trees being small and with trunks as straight as arrows. The black pine is also often seen on high exposed summits with *Pinus albicaulis*, the latter ranging higher than any other of the coniferæ of the region, except perhaps *Juniperus communis*, L., var. *alpina*, (juniper) which carpets the alpine peaks. The white pine (*Pinus monticola*, Dougl.) is found scattered throughout the upper yellow pine and lower fir forests, and the beautiful light green foliage of the larch (*Larix occidentalis*, Nutt.) is often a conspicuous object at low elevations. *Picea Engelmanni*, Engelm., (spruce) is often a companion of the fir at high elevations, but is rather local in its distribution. The two hemlocks of the region, *Tsuga Pattoniana* and *Tsuga Mertensiana*, Carr., the latter much resembling the eastern species, *T. Canadensis*, Carr., grow through the upper fir forests. The cylindrical, oblong cones of the former are, after falling, very conspicuous by their reflexed scales. The yellow or Sitka cedar (*Chamæcyparis Nutkaensis*, Spach.) is a middle-sized